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S7c Michigan State Board of Health
Circular

THE WORK OF HEALTH OFFICERS,

AND OF LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH IN MICHIGAN.

[A sufficient number of copies of this circular, stating duties of the health officer, are sent to enable him to give one copy to each member of the local board of health; and this he is respectfully requested to do, in order that the local board, which controls his action and fixes his compensation, may have the benefit of its suggestions as to the importance, nature, value, and extent of his duties, and of its own powers and duties.]

[55.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, }
LANSING, MICHIGAN, April, 1882. }

To the Health Officer:

SIR:—Inquiries are frequently received at this office for statements of the duties of the health officer as a sanitary adviser and executive officer of the local board of health. In response to these inquiries this circular is issued.

There is a board of health in every township, city, and village in Michigan;* and the appointment of a health officer is required of every local board of health in the State by section 1693 of the compiled laws of 1871, as amended by Act No. 202, Laws of 1881, which amended section is as follows:

(1693.) Sec. 2. Every board of health shall appoint and constantly have a health officer who shall be a well-educated physician and act as the sanitary adviser, and an executive officer of the board: *Provided*, That in townships where it is not practicable to secure the services of a well-educated and suitable physician, the board may appoint the supervisor or some other person as such health officer. The board of health shall establish his salary or other compensation, and shall regulate and audit all fees and charges of persons employed by them in the execution of the health laws, and of their own regulations. Within thirty days after the annual township meeting in each year, the board of health shall meet for the transaction of business, and shall appoint or re-appoint a health officer, and shall immediately cause to be transmitted to the Secretary of the State Board of Health at Lansing, the full name and postoffice address of such health officer, and a statement whether he is a physician, the supervisor, or some other person not a physician. A special meeting of the board may be called by the order of the President or of any two members of said board.

* Township boards of health are organized under section 1692, compiled laws of 1871, as amended by Act No. 56, Laws of 1877, which section as amended is as follows:

(1692.) SECTION 1. In every township the township board shall be the board of health. The supervisor shall be the president, and the township clerk shall be the clerk of said board. The clerk shall keep a record of the proceedings of the board in a book to be provided for that purpose at the expense of the township.

The mayor and aldermen of every city, or the president and council of every incorporated village, in which no board of health is actually organized under the charter, are by section 1740 of the compiled laws of 1871, as amended in 1879, granted all the powers and required to perform all the duties of a board of health. The amended section 1740 is printed on the following page.

If no health officer is appointed in a township "within thirty days after the annual township meeting," it will still be necessary to appoint or re-appoint one after that time, as in the case of a vacancy; as will also be necessary if the officer appointed does not "qualify," or file his oath of office. Vacancies occur whenever the incumbent of an office ceases to be an inhabitant of the district, county, township, city, or village for which he was elected or appointed an officer,—see section 617, compiled laws of Michigan, 1871.

Before entering upon his duties the health officer should take and subscribe the official oath required by Sec. 1, Art. xviii., of the Constitution of this State, and file the same in the office of the clerk of the city, village, or township of which he is the health officer.

Some of the powers and duties of local boards of health are specified in Chapter 46 of the compiled laws of Michigan, 1871. This chapter was constructed more particularly with reference to township boards of health, but section 49 of the same chapter (chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes of 1846, and chapter 46 of the compiled laws of 1871) as amended by Act No. 145, Laws of 1879, makes it apply to cities and villages. That section as amended is as follows:—

Board of health (1740.) SEC. 49. The mayor and aldermen of each incorporated city, and the president and council, or trustees of each incorporated village in this State, in which no board of health is organized under its charter, shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of a board of health as provided in this chapter, within the limits of the cities or villages, respectively, of which they are such officers. The provisions of this chapter, and the amendments thereto, shall, as far as applicable, apply to all cities and villages in this State, and all duties which are, by and inhabitants the provisions of this chapter, to be performed by the board of health of townships, of cities and villages, or by the officers and inhabitants thereof, shall in like manner be performed by the board of health and the officers and inhabitants of such cities and villages, with a like penalty for the non-performance of such duties, excepting in cases where the charters of such cities and villages contain provisions inconsistent herewith.

It is believed that there is nothing in the charter of any city or village in the State that conflicts with the general law which requires the appointment of a health officer by the council acting as a board of health, or by a board of health constituted under some charter provision.

One great object in securing a physician as health officer is to enable each local board of health to lead and not, as too frequently heretofore, to follow the people in sanitary knowledge and action. As a rule our physicians are our leading sanitarians, and they know much better than other people what are the sources of danger to the public health in their several localities; and, as a rule, they know best how to avoid those dangers. It is therefore for the interest of the people to secure the benefits of that knowledge by paying for the services and advice of the best sanitarian, who will usually be the best physician in their locality.

If it is true that responsibilities are in proportion to capacities and powers, then a local board of health, which, as in this State, has almost absolute power, must be held responsible for any sickness or death that might have been prevented by a proper use of its legal powers; and an individual health officer employed and paid for sanitary advice who does not use the sanitary knowledge of which he is possessed, in a way to make it as effective as possible for preventing sickness and deaths in his vicinity, is especially culpable.

Although as "an executive officer of the board" your power and authority to act will be only that given you by your board, as a "sanitary adviser" you should, and doubtless will, have influence in determining the action of your

board, in proportion to your knowledge of sanitary science and your honest effort for the promotion of the public health.

The health officer should be a physician who has given and will give special study to sanitary subjects, and who is qualified to instruct and advise the local board of health in all matters relating to public health which may come before it. The law provides that he shall be a sanitary adviser of the local board of health. In order that his advice may be had to the fullest extent, it seems necessary that generally the health officer should meet with the local board of health, and the local board of health is authorized to fix his compensation, which should include his services at meetings of the board, compensation for his services in reporting to the State Board of Health, etc. By Sec. 1693, compiled laws 1871, as amended by act No. 202, Laws of 1881, every board of health is empowered to regulate and audit all fees and charges of persons employed by it in the execution of the health laws and of its own regulations, including the salary of the health officer. Such of the charges as are payable by the township must be paid by the township treasurer upon orders signed by the supervisor and clerk. The law gives the board of health the right to audit its own expense accounts, and, in townships, the supervisor and clerk, being members of the board of health, can easily sign the orders on the treasurer.

There are many directions in which you can advise your local board of health how to put forth effort for lessening sickness and deaths within its jurisdiction:—

I. EPIDEMICS SHOULD BE PREVENTED.—This can generally be done, if local boards of health will but act efficiently in studying out and applying methods which are now practicable.

As regards small-pox, the Legislature of 1879 made an additional provision for its restriction and the first general provision for its prevention, by an act authorizing the board of health of each city, village, and township in the State to offer free vaccination to every child not previously vaccinated, and to all other persons who have not been vaccinated within the preceding five years. This law enables local boards of health better to carry out the recommendation contained in a preamble and resolution of the State Board of Health, adopted in July, 1877, as follows:—

WHEREAS, By means of vaccination and revaccination the people may secure complete immunity from small-pox,—

Resolved, That all local boards of health be advised and requested to direct their health physicians to offer, every year, vaccination with bovine vaccine virus, to every child not previously vaccinated, and to all other persons not vaccinated within five years, without cost to the vaccinated, but at the general expense of the locality, as provided for townships in section 1736, compiled laws, 1871.

The law passed in 1879 is as follows (Act No. 146):—

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the board of health in each city, village, and township may, at any time, direct its health officer or health physician to offer vaccination with bovine vaccine virus to every child not previously vaccinated, and to all other persons who have not been vaccinated within the preceding five years, without cost to the persons [person] vaccinated, but at the expense of such city, village, or township, as the case may be.

Vaccination and revaccination are preventives of small-pox, and if the people are kept thoroughly protected in this way it is believed that no epidemic of that disease can occur.

A document on the prevention and restriction of small-pox has been published by the State Board of Health, and copies may be had by addressing the Secretary,

at Lansing.* But small-pox is not the disease most to be dreaded in Michigan. Ten times as many deaths occur in the State from either scarlet fever or diphtheria as from small-pox; in some years more than twenty times as many. And while for these diseases we have no such preventive measure as is vaccination for small-pox, they are believed to be as truly preventable by means of isolation of first cases, disinfection of infected material, etc., as is small-pox itself.

Epidemics of communicable disease can frequently be prevented by restricting outbreaks to the first cases which occur.

II. PROMPT NOTICE OF OUTBREAKS OF DISEASE SHOULD BE SECURED.—For the most effective restriction of *all communicable diseases* one of the first requisites is that your board shall *promptly receive notice of every case* of a communicable disease. The law makes provision therefor; see sections 1734, 1735, 6852, 6853, and 6855, Compiled Laws of Michigan, 1871, and the act printed below (No. 157, laws of 1879), relative to complaints by health officers for failure to report cases of diseases dangerous to the public health. It is especially desirable that the attention of the public in your vicinity be called to the requirements of these sections of the law, and the fact impressed upon the minds of the people that safety from communicable diseases can be secured only by giving prompt notice of the first case and of all cases of any such disease, to the health officer or local board of health, in order that immediate steps may be taken for restricting and suppressing such disease. To complete the provision for such notices is one of the first duties of your board. It is again recommended that your board of health *have a sufficient number of blanks for such notices* for the use of *householders* and *physicians* distributed within your jurisdiction, in order to call attention to the law and secure the material for a complete record in your office and in the office of the clerk of your board. The two sections of law, 1734 and 1735, and summary statements of sections 6852, 6853, and 6855, referred to above, and of Act No. 157, laws of 1879, should be printed on the back of each blank. You can find the form for such blanks for notices on the last leaf of this circular. These blanks can be purchased of W. S. George & Co., of Lansing, for one dollar per hundred.

Act No. 157, laws of 1879, makes it the duty of every health officer of a village or city to give notice, to the prosecuting attorney of the county,† of any failure in householders or physicians to report cases of communicable diseases to the health officer or to the local board of health. The act makes no exceptions on account of any other similar provisions in local charters or ordinances. Omitting the title, the act is as follows:—

Health officer to notify prosecuting attorney of all failures to report. SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That it shall be the duty of the health officer of each village and city in this State, whenever he shall know, or have good reason to believe that any penalty or forfeiture has been incurred within his city or village, by reason of neglect to comply with section one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four or section one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred and seventy one, forthwith to give notice thereof, in writing, to the prosecuting attorney of his county, which notice shall

* The document has also been stereotyped by the Board, and any number of copies for distribution may be purchased of W. S. George & Co., Lansing, at the following rates, cash to accompany the order!—

100 copies for.....	\$3.00	400 copies for.....	\$7.00
200 " "	4.50	500 " "	8.00
300 " "	6.00	1,000 " "	14.00

† Section 6855, compiled laws of 1871, requires the Prosecuting Attorney to prosecute for any forfeiture within his county.

state, as near as may be, the time of such neglect, the name of the person incurring the penalty or forfeiture, and, as near as can be ascertained, the name or names of persons sick with a disease dangerous to the public health, and not reported as the law requires. What notice to state.

III. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES SHOULD BE RESTRICTED.—When notice or information of the occurrence of a case of a communicable disease reaches the local board, **the board should act promptly for the restriction of the disease.** To neglect or postpone such action is a great violation of public trust. As so much depends on prompt action on the appearance of the first case of a communicable disease, and in order that no time may be lost, it is the duty of every board of health to make provision for prompt action by its health officer, authorizing and directing him to be prepared at all times, as executive officer of the board, to take certain action without waiting for a meeting of the board, whenever a case of scarlet fever, diphtheria, small-pox, or other disease dangerous to the public health occurs within its jurisdiction. Some of the duties which the health officer should be directed to perform may be briefly suggested as follows: He should—

1. Promptly verify the reports of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, small-pox, or other dangerous disease, and investigate suspected cases which are not reported, so that he may act intelligently.
2. Secure the prompt and thorough isolation of those sick with or exposed to such a disease, and see that such isolation is continued as long as there is any danger of communicating the disease.
3. See that no person suffers for lack of nurses, etc., because of isolation for the public good.
4. In case of an outbreak of small-pox, secure a prompt vaccination of all persons who have been or may be exposed to the disease.
5. Give public notice of infected places, as required by section 1732*, compiled laws of 1871.
6. Notify teachers or superintendents of schools concerning families in which are contagious diseases.
7. Regulate funerals of persons dead from scarlet fever, diphtheria, small-pox, etc.
8. Disinfect rooms, clothing, and premises, and all articles likely to be infected, before allowing their use by other persons.†
9. Give certificates of recovery and of freedom from liability to communicate the disease.
10. Keep his own board of health, and the State Board of Health, constantly informed respecting every outbreak of a disease dangerous to the public health.

A meeting of the board of health should, however, be held as soon as possible on the outbreak of a communicable disease. The local board of health and

* Notice of infected places. (1732.) SEC. 41. When the small-pox, or any other disease, dangerous to the public health, is found to exist in any township, the board of health shall use all possible care to prevent the spreading of the infection, and to give public notice of infected places to travelers, by such means as in their judgment shall be most effectual for the common safety.

† For methods, see pamphlet entitled "Restriction and Prevention of Scarlet Fever," issued by this Board, reprinted on pages 211-218 of the Annual Report of the Board, for 1881; also a document on "Restriction and Prevention of Diphtheria," reprinted on pages 205-210 of the same Report; also a document entitled the Prevention and Restriction of Small-pox, issued by this State Board of Health, and printed on pages 289-304 of the Report for 1881.

the physician in charge of cases of such a disease should co-operate for its restriction. The local board of health should especially guard against its spread by cases where no physician is employed.

IV. CASES OF DISEASES WHICH ENDANGER THE PUBLIC HEALTH SHOULD BE RECORDED.—Another duty incumbent upon the local board of health is the recording of the sickness from communicable diseases, and of the deaths of citizens and persons under its protection; such records to be for local use and also to be reported to this State Board, so that, when grouped with the records of other localities, the conditions may be studied, and new methods of prevention learned from such unhappy experiences which otherwise will continually be repeated.

A form of "Record of Diseases Dangerous to the Public Health" is printed (reduced in size), on page 10 of this circular. You can procure printed sheets of such a record, on paper $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of W. S. George & Co., of Lansing, for eighty cents per quire or three dollars per hundred. If desired, the same dealers will bind them at usual prices.

It is hoped that hereafter you will, as Health Officer, be prepared and make a record of all important facts concerning "diseases dangerous to the public health" which may come under your observation or be reported to you. Aside from the importance of such a local record, it will enable you, when called upon, to make a full report to this State Board concerning cases of such diseases.*

V. MUCH SICKNESS AND MANY DEATHS FROM ORDINARY DISEASES SHOULD BE PREVENTED.—A field of labor, perhaps even wider than that with the communicable diseases, is open to your local board of health, namely, the inauguration of measures for preventing sickness and deaths from the ordinary diseases in this State, a very great proportion of which are now believed by our best sanitarians to be preventable. Some of the prominent measures to be inaugurated are:—

1. More thorough drainage of the soil, especially near dwellings.
2. Better securities against the contamination of the water-supply, particularly in wells, by filth-saturated soil, etc.
3. A strict guard over the purity of the air, and freedom from nuisances and unclean places.
4. Better sanitary and hygienic arrangements and plans in the public schools, and in public buildings and institutions.

In the execution of these measures, much may be accomplished by systematic and thorough inspections and by published reports of such inspections, which shall attract attention to the subject, give definite knowledge of existing defects, and suggest methods of improvement.

5. **TYPHOID FEVER** is believed to be a disease often communicated by means of water or milk contaminated with the discharges from typhoid fever patients or with the remains of those who have died from the disease. Hence typhoid fever might often be prevented by a thorough disinfection of such discharges, and by requiring that those who have died from the disease shall be buried entirely away from all sources of water-supply, and by condemning sources of water-supply already thus contaminated.

* Act No. 81, Laws of 1873, Sec. 8: "It shall be the duty of the health physician, and also of the clerk of the local board of health in each township, city, and village in this State, at least once in each year, to Report to the State Board of Health their proceedings, and such other facts required, on blanks, and in accordance with instructions received from said State Board. They shall also make special reports whenever required to do so by the State Board of Health."

VI. NUISANCES SHOULD BE ABATED.—While it is not, as many suppose, the first and only duty of a health officer to smell out a cesspool or an offensive privy, he is the one to whom, from his official position and authority, the people properly look to discover and abate any such nuisance. Freedom from such sources of sickness is believed to be one essential condition of good health in a community, and a duly empowered health officer or a board of health that from any considerations whatever does not do the utmost (and the power of a local board of health under the law is almost absolute) to prevent and remove such unsanitary conditions is guilty of a plain neglect of duty and a violation of official trust. For a valuable discussion of the power of local boards of health in the abatement of nuisances, the reader is referred to a paper on the powers and duties of local boards of health, by Hon. LeRoy Parker of Flint, published in the Report of this Board for 1879, pages 289-300; also a report by Homer O. Hitchcock, M. D., on Slaughter-houses and Rend-
ering establishments, on pages 65-80 of the same Report.

VII. SANITARY INFORMATION SHOULD BE DISSEMINATED AMONG THE PEOPLE.—The local board of health should be a center of sanitary and hygienic intelligence for its locality; its meetings should not be infrequent, and should be so managed as to secure papers or discussions on special subjects and on the application of the principles of sanitary science to the particular sources of danger in the immediate vicinity, and otherwise to encourage progress in sanitary knowledge, among the members of the board as well as among the people. Charged, under an official oath, with the duty of guarding the life and health of fellow-citizens, the duty of members and officers of boards of health to seek out the best that is known in public hygiene and sanitary methods seems to be plain. The best sanitary work cannot be done except by the coöperation of the people with the board of health, and this can be secured when the people are well informed on sanitary subjects; the thorough distribution by local boards of health of all such documents as the one issued by this Board on the Restriction and Prevention of Scarlet Fever and the one on the Restriction and Prevention of Diphtheria will tend to disseminate useful information and greatly decrease sickness from such diseases.*

Many sources of information in sanitary science and public hygiene are now accessible to those who can secure the literature of these subjects. You can doubtless find something of value without great effort. There are now many works on hygiene, and many periodicals devoted to the subject,—several of them giving especial attention to particular branches of the subject. A knowledge of some of the sources of greatest danger to life in this State may be gained by a study of the Registration Reports on Vital Statistics of Michigan, published by the Secretary of State. These are, or should be, in your township library. A few years ago a pamphlet copy of the Public Health Laws of this State was sent to the health officer of each township, to be delivered to the supervisor if no other health officer was appointed. The first eight Annual

* The documents on "Restriction and Prevention of Diphtheria," and on the "Restriction and Prevention of Scarlet Fever," have been revised and reprinted by the State Board of Health, and copies of either may be had by addressing the Secretary, at Lansing; they have also been stereotyped by the Board, and copies of either may be obtained by local boards of health and others of W. S. George & Co., Lansing, Mich, at the following prices, cash to accompany the order:—

100 copies for	\$1.75	400 copies for	\$4.25
200 " "	2.50	500 " "	4.75
300 " "	3.50	1,000 " "	8.00

The order should state whether they are wanted in the English, the German, or the Dutch lan-
guage.

Reports of this State Board of Health have been sent as issued, and are, or should be, in your township library.

The Annual Reports of the State Board of Health have been sent, year by year, to the health officers whose names and addresses have been returned to this office; but when no return of the name and address of the health officer is received no Report is sent, because it is not known to whom to send the Report.

You will find something relative to work of local boards of health and health officers on pages 6, 11, 15, 16, 29, and 30 of the First Report (for 1873); on pages xi-xv, xxv, and xxviii-xxix of the Second Report; on pages xlili-xlv and 1-10 of the third Report; on pages xxxvi, xxxvii, 6, 7, 11-12, 127, 128, 129, and 130 of the Fourth Report; on pages xxxii-xxxv of the Fifth Report (for 1877); on pages ix-xviii and xxiii-xxxiii of the Sixth Report (for 1878); on pages lvii-xli, 66-80, 291-300, 329, 350-1, 332-4 of the Report for 1879; also on pages xliv-liv, lviii, lxii-lxxii, lxxiii-lxxviii, lxxxiv-lxxxv, of the Report for 1880.

An important means of disseminating information among the people is the promulgation of rules by the local board of health respecting nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness, particularly sickness from contagious diseases. Such rules every local board is authorized to make, by sections 1694, 1695, and 1696. A set of rules recommended by the State Board of Health for adoption by local boards, was printed on pages xix-xxii of the Report for 1875. They will probably soon be revised and republished.

Full public notice of such rules as may be adopted from time to time should be given, in accordance with section 1698, Compiled Laws of 1871, which is as follows:

Notice of regulations, how published. (1698.) Sec. 7. Notice shall be given by the board of health of all regulations made by them, by publishing the same in some newspaper of the township, if there be one published therein, and if not, then by posting them up in five public places in such township, and such notice of said regulations shall be deemed legal notice to all persons.

The State Board of Health would be glad to receive copies of rules, regulations, and ordinances, or blank forms adopted by the board of health of any township, city, or village.

VIII. YOUR LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH HAS TWO KINDS OF FUNCTIONS:—1. To utilize for your own people the sanitary knowledge already accessible, as indicated in sections I., III., V., VI., and VII., and elsewhere in this circular; 2. To add to the general stock of such knowledge. You can make additions to sanitary knowledge by original research, by means of records of experience, including such as may be secured by methods indicated in sections II. and IV. of this circular, by means of vital statistics, which supply an important basis for public hygiene, and by freely reporting to this Board, which will then eventually be able to give to each local board the benefits of the experience of all the others. In order to be able to report to the State Board of Health as the law requires, the local board must collect facts. If the local board does not receive notices of cases of communicable diseases, this is, in some degree, its own fault; because the law requires each member of the township board, whenever he shall "have good reason to believe" that a forfeiture from neglect to report any such case has been incurred "forthwith to give notice" to the supervisor, and it is the duty of the supervisor "forthwith to commence and prosecute a suit;" and in cities and villages, the law makes it the duty of the health officer to report to the prosecuting attorney all cases of forfeiture under sections

PROMPT REPORTS OF OUTBREAKS OF DISEASES DEMANDED.

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1734 and 1735; and the prosecuting attorney is required to prosecute for all such forfeitures.

In case any disease appears in your locality as an epidemic, please send a Special Report of the facts to this office as soon as possible.* It is particularly desirable that you study and record the conditions coincident with the rise, progress, and decline of any epidemic. It is hoped that you will correspond freely with this Board. Whenever there occurs, in your locality, any outbreak of a communicable or preventable disease, it is expected that you will inquire into, study, and record the conditions coincident with the rise, progress, and decline of any such outbreak, and, besides making the local record, be prepared to make a valuable report to this Board. Every such instance of suffering in your locality should be made to yield some valuable data useful for advancing the cause of public health.

By direction of the State Board of Health.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. BAKER,

Secretary.

[Please preserve the circulars received from this office.]

* This is here officially demanded, under the law,—section 8, Act 81, Laws of 1873.

RECORD OF CASES OF DISEASES DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH WHICH HAVE OCCURRED

RECORD NUMBER.	RECEIVED FOR RECORD.			FULL NAME OF PATIENT.	SEX.	Age in Years, last Birthday.	NAME OF DISEASE.
	Month.	Day.	Year.				

IN THE _____, COUNTY OF _____, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The reported source of contagion or infection, in each case, was as follows: For the case recorded as No.----- it was-----

HOUSEHOLDER'S or PHYSICIAN'S NOTICE OF A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

[Form of Notice recommended by the State Board of Health for the use of Householders and Physicians, in complying with sections 1734 and 1735, Compiled Laws of Michigan, 1871, and section 1740, Compiled Laws, 1871, as amended by Act No. 145, Laws of 1879. See over.]

To the Clerk or Health Officer of the ^{of} State of Michigan, as Clerk or Health Officer of the Board of Health:

Sir:—The following persons, within the jurisdiction of your Board, have been taken sick with "diseases dangerous to the public health."[†]

NAMES OF PERSONS.	SEX.	AGE IN YEARS LAST BIRTH- DAY.	NAME OF DISEASE.	TAKEN SICK.			WHETHER DIED, LIVING, OR RECOVERED.	DATE OF DEATH OR RECOVERY.		
				Month.	Day.	Year.		Month.	Day.	Year.

So far as known, the source . . . of the contagious or infectious cause . . . of the disease . . . as follows: For case No. 1, it was . . .

The residence of the sick persons above reported is as follows: Of case No. 1, it is at No. street, of case No. 2, it is

This notice is given by

Dated at No. street,, 188

* Insert the word *city, village, or township.*

† Includes Measles, Whooping-cough, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Typhoid Fever, Puerperal Fever, Erysipelas, Small-pox, Cholera, etc.

LAWS REQUIRING HOUSEHOLDERS and PHYSICIANS TO REPORT DISEASES.

Sections 1734 and 1735, Compiled Laws of Michigan, 1871, are as follows:—

(1734.) SEC. 43. Whenever any **householder** shall know that any person within his family is taken sick with the small-pox, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health, or to the Health Officer of the township [city, or village*] in which he resides; and if he shall refuse or neglect to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.†

(1735.) SEC. 44. Whenever any **physician** shall know that any person whom he is called to visit is infected with the small-pox, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, such physician shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health or Health Officer of the township [city, or village*] in which such diseased person may be; and every physician who shall refuse or neglect to give such notice, shall forfeit, for each offense, a sum not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.†

* Required in cities and villages by section 1740, Compiled Laws of 1871, as amended by Act No. 145, Laws of 1870.

† Supervisors must prosecute for all such forfeitures, township officers must give notice to supervisor; prosecuting attorney to conduct suit if requested; see sections 682, 683, and 685, Compiled Laws of Michigan, 1871. Health officers of villages and cities must notify prosecuting attorney of all violations of this section,—see Act No. 157, Laws of 1870; the prosecuting attorney must prosecute for all such forfeitures incurred within his county,—see section 685, Compiled Laws of 1871.

Notice of sickness of _____

Sick with _____

Reported by _____

Filed _____

IN THE COUNTY OF _____	IN THE STATE OF _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

IN THE COUNTY OF _____	IN THE STATE OF _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Blank Notices similar to this leaf may be obtained of W. S. George & Co., Lansing, Mich.
for one dollar per hundred.]